

Times-Dispatch

DAILY—WEEKLY—SUNDAY.
Business Office: 1115 B. Main Street.

Washington Bureau: 601 14th St. N. W.
New York Bureau: 100 Broadway
Petersburg Bureau: 100 N. Main St.
By Mail: One Year \$10.00
Six Months \$6.00
Three Months \$3.50
Daily, with Sunday: 4.00
Daily, without Sunday: 3.00
Sunday edition only: 2.00
Weekly (Wednesday): 1.00

By Times-Dispatch Carrier Delivery Service
Richmond (and suburbs), Manchester and
Petersburg—
One Week: \$1.00
One Month: \$3.00
Three Months: \$8.00
Six Months: \$15.00
One Year: \$30.00
(Yearly Subscriptions Payable in Advance)

Entered, January 27, 1903, at Richmond, Va.,
as second-class matter, under act of Congress
of March 3, 1879.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 25, 1906.

How to Call The Times-Dispatch.

Persons wishing to communicate with
The Times-Dispatch by telephone will ask
central for "404" and on being answered
from the office switchboard will indicate
the department or person with whom they
wish to speak.
When calling between 8 A. M. and 9
A. M. call to central office direct for
404 composing room, 4042 business office,
4043 for mailing and press room.

No pleasure is comparable to stand-
ing on the vantage-ground of truth.
—Bacon.

Organized Labor in Politics.

The American Federation of Labor has
issued its programme, and announced its
position as a political machine for the
furtherance of its special class interests.
Behind the generous phrases of this pro-
nouncement lies a significant change in
the policy of organized labor. The im-
portance of this move politically may be
partially gathered from the consternation
it has caused in the Republican
camp, and the alacrity with which Presi-
dent Roosevelt met the demand of or-
ganized labor for a strict enforcement of
the eight-hour day.

Without mincing matters, Messrs.
Gompers, O'Connell and Morrison come
straight to the point. Organized labor
has prepared and issued its own black-
list, which announces: "The first con-
cern of all should be the positive defeat
of those who have been hostile or indi-
ferent to the just demands of labor."
In pursuance of this platform, President
Gompers and his associates declare that
"Congressmen and Senators, in their
francized rush after the almighty dollar,
have been indifferent or hostile to the
rights of man." "Congress has turned a
deaf ear to the voices of the masses of
our people and has had 'no time and
as little inclination to support the reason-
able labor measures, the enactment of
which . . . contained beneficial fea-
tures for all our people, without an ob-
noxious provision to any one.' Whatever
else may be said of the past Congress, it
certainly did not fail to enact some far-
reaching, beneficial and extremely
needed legislation.

The old and popular pastime of "trust
busting" has gone merrily on for years,
but it remained for this Congress to pass
a law bill, which struck a blow at the
fundamental basis of unfair advantage
on which many trusts are built. Presi-
dent Roosevelt himself has undertaken
an aggressive campaign against the Stan-
dard Oil Company, the most unpopular
and powerful trust in the world, and if
there has been an administration since the
days of Jackson that carried more fire
into the hearts of "predatory wealth," we
do not recall it. The title of President
Gompers and his associates is nothing
more or less than an outspoken demand
for radical class legislation. A laboring
man has an important and almost indis-
pensable part in our country's welfare,
but so has the farmer, so has the pro-
fessional and commercial worker, and it
is an intolerable suggestion that any one
class of citizens have a right to organize
and by means of the coercion of the
black-list, elect a Congress that will be
subject to their will, without regard to
the rights of other citizens or the wel-
fare of the nation as a whole. Organized
labor has its rights, and those rights are
represented in America fully as well as
anywhere else in the world. Nowhere
is such opportunity opened to the skillful,
intelligent workman, nowhere is there
such freedom from caste or class distinc-
tion. The number of railroad accidents
that have risen from the ranks show con-
clusively to what height intelligence and
capacity can carry the plain laboring
man in this country, but these opportuni-
ties are the direct outcome of free insti-
tutions that recognize, ostensibly at least,
the rights of all citizens.

Doubtless Mr. Roosevelt, as the head
of the Republican party through whose
beneficent paternalism so many tariffed
trusts have been built up, feels the
pinching shoe of class legislation, and
now having sworn favors for the powerful,
the Republican party must expect to reap
a crop of demands from the strong, but
the American people, whether they be-
long to the nine-tenths who are unorga-
nized, or the one-tenth that is, need to
learn and practice with all their heart
the lesson that each citizen, whether he
belongs to a union or not, has the best
belonging under the best government. And
that government is best which gives its
undivided attention to the welfare of
the whole nation, and leaves each indi-
vidual as free as possible in working out
his own salvation.

The liquor traffic.
After a three-years' fight, the town of
Donaldsonville, La., has increased the
saloon license from \$100 to \$500. This,
says the New Orleans Times-Democrat,
leaves New Orleans the only town on the
Mississippi River from the Tennes-
see line which still clings to low
license.

Our New Orleans contemporary is a
strong advocate of high license, and be-
lieves that it is the best method yet tried
to reduce the saloon evil to the minimum.
But, at best, the law can do but little

Just now it is especially in evidence in
the State of Maine and in the State of
South Carolina. Maine has had prohibi-
tion for fifty years, but the Democratic
party has committed itself to a propo-
sition to submit the question to a vote
of the people, and many Republicans
are in sympathy. Governor Cobb, the
Republican leader, is quoted as having
said that the law has never been obeyed,
because the people do not believe in it
and will not obey it unless they are
kept perpetually under surveillance with
a club held over their heads. In propor-
tion to population, he believes there is
as much, if not more, drunkenness in
Maine than in some of the other States
with less drastic laws. In the cities the
law is notoriously disregarded and vio-
lated. He believes in the application of
local option.

Several years ago a Maine judge de-
clared that the law was regulative rather
than prohibitory, and in deference to that
decision liquor-dealers were allowed to
ply their trade, but were hauled up
from time to time and fined, the fines
aggregating during the year about as
much as a license would cost. That
system is about as vicious as the liquor
traffic could be made. It not only en-
courages the sale of liquor, but brings
the law into contempt. But Governor
Cobb has adopted another policy. He
is trying to make the law obnoxious by
rigidly enforcing it. The Governor's plan
is far preferable, notwithstanding his
motive.

The South Carolina dispensary system
goes to the other extreme, and makes
the sale of ardent spirits a government
monopoly. But the law in that State
has been evaded, and "blind tigers" flour-
ish in every community. The State has
made handsome profits out of the sys-
tem, and it has a strong hold on the
people. But it has proven to be a dismal
failure as a temperance measure, and
has been the source of much corruption
in government. The dispensary is now
on trial and is making a desperate fight
for existence. But for Senator Tillman's
influence, it would doubtless be voted
out, but Tillman is a power in South
Carolina politics, and the dispensary is
his pet scheme. The chances are that
prohibition, with all its evils, will be
continued in Maine, and that the dis-
pensary, with all its evils, will be con-
tinued in South Carolina. It would be
far better if both States would adopt
the good old Democratic principle of
local option.

Public Spirit in Virginia.

The counties of Chesterfield, Brunswick
and Louisa have all decided to make an
exhibit at the Jamestown Exposition.
That is good business, to say nothing of
the patriotic spirit involved. Every coun-
ty in the State should be represented at
Virginia's great international show. It
is a duty which they owe to the State,
as well as to themselves. Virginia is
inviting the world to join with her in
celebrating this great anniversary, and,
incidentally, there is to be a display of
the State's wares and resources. The
Legislature has made liberal appropri-
ations for a general State exhibit, but that
is not enough. Each county should speak
for itself, and each county should be
proud to do so. No people have greater
local pride than the people of Virginia.
They are proud of their State, but they
are prouder still of that part of the
State in which they reside. It is to be
hoped that that spirit will stimulate the
people of each and every county to make
the best possible exhibit at the Jamestown
show.

In this connection it is gratifying to
hear from Chairman C. Brooks Johnston
that the exposition will be opened on the
date set—April 20, 1907—and that there is
no question as to the ability of the man-
agement to have everything in readiness
by that time. This is to be peculiarly
a historical show, and if it should be
postponed for a year, it would lose the
greater part of its sentimental value.

Sunday Observance.

The Sunday law as it is written in the
Code of Virginia is not to be confounded
with the Fourth Commandment. The lat-
ter is purely a religious ordinance; the
former is merely a civil regulation. The
Virginia statute does not command the
people to remember the Sabbath day to
keep it holy, but it does command them
to abstain from all labor, except in house-
hold or other work of necessity or chari-
ty. This is done because it is necessary
that one day in seven shall be observed
as a day of rest, and such a law may
be enacted and enforced without inter-
fering in any respect with a man's reli-
gious liberty or personal rights and privi-
leges.

The statute provides that if a person, on
a Sabbath day, be found laboring at any
trade or calling, or employ his appren-
tices or servants in labor or other busi-
ness, except in household or other work
of necessity or charity, he shall forfeit
two dollars for each offense.

It is very difficult to decide what is a
work of necessity within the meaning
of the statute. It varies with the changes
of time; it varies in different communi-
ties. Common sense and public sentiment
must determine. But the law should not
be strangled, either in one direction or
the other. The intent of the law is to make
Sunday a day of rest, and no manner of
work should be permitted which tends
to destroy or seriously impair the observ-
ance of the day as such.

The law does not say that no man
shall engage in amusements on Sunday
(except hunting), but it does say that
no man shall labor at any trade or call-
ing, and that he shall not so employ his
apprentices or servants. If persons wish
to go to the parks and walk or drive or
play ball or dance, or engage in any
other innocent amusements, the law will
not interfere. But when it comes to
work, it must be a work of necessity,
and the determination of this question
must lie in great part in the discretion
of the court. Many persons may hold
that it is necessary for them to have
amusement and recreation on Sunday.
The law does not dispute the point with
them. But it cannot fairly be claimed
that furnishing such amusements for a
price and for gain is a labor of necessity.

But, at best, the law can do but little

In the direction of true Sunday observance.
It rests with the people themselves—with
their own conscience. We of Richmond
have rather prided ourselves upon making
it a day of rest, and even a day of reli-
gious observance. On Sunday morning
we lay aside our occupation, make the
work of the servants as light as possible;
we put on our Sunday clothes; we go
to church, and turn our thoughts from
the affairs of this world to prayer and
meditation. That is certainly the rule of
the majority, a time-honored custom and
tradition, and The Times-Dispatch does
not believe that the people of this com-
munity are ready to depart therefrom
and turn Sunday into a day of frolic and
hilarity.

Endless Pensions.

More than 20,000 pensioners died last
year according to the report just issued
by the United States Pension Office, and
for the first time since the Civil War the
decrease in the pension roll has been
greater than the increase. The last ses-
sion of Congress appropriated \$130,000,000
for pensions, the amount appropriated
the year before being \$141,000,000. Of
the latter amount, however, \$175,000,000
was turned back as unexpended. So it seems
that the high water mark in pensions for
the Civil War has been passed, but it is
a long cry from passing the high water
mark to the final extinction of all
claimants under the pension laws. To-
day the average age of the pensioner on
the rolls is sixty-five years. In five years,
therefore, the average will have exceeded
the seventy years that is allotted by the
Penalist. But under the pension law it is
not the pensioner alone who is to be
considered—there are the almost in-
visible widow and children, and it is shown
from the reports that seventy-four per
cent of the old soldiers leave widows or
children eligible for pensions. No one can
say how long these may drag on. The
Revolutionary War closed a century and
a quarter ago, and yet there are still five
people on the pension rolls, who are en-
titled to pensions and are drawing them
for services rendered on account of that
war. A large number of pensioners are
still on the roll on account of the War of
1812, and thousands of Mexican War
veterans and their families are dependents
upon the bounty of the government.

"The principle of paying the widows
of soldiers who lose their lives in de-
fense of this country, or compensating
the soldiers themselves for bodily injury
and suffering, has in America been per-
petrated into the creation of a political
machine. And the reward for bravery
and fidelity has in a shocking number
of instances become a payment for polit-
ical support. One has only to look at the
Congressional Record to see what an
enormous part of the legislative work
of that body is taken up in passing laws
which confer pensions on individuals who
are not entitled to receive them under
the general statutes.

When the pension appropriation reached
\$25,000,000, we heard the glad tidings that
the high water mark had been reached.
Since that time pension appropriations
have run as high as \$160,000,000, and
though the present expenditure has
dropped to \$129,000,000, there is a wide
gulf and a long road between our present
appropriation and the high water mark
of twenty years ago. The simple truth is
that the pensioner, like every one else,
learns to enjoy the privilege of being fed
at the public expense, and there is but
scant hope, unless eternal peace is de-
clared, of ever ridding this country from
the incubus which has been built up by
the Republican party to reward the faith-
ful.

Italian bonds are steadily declining,
having touched 70 on Monday, while
British consols are at the lowest point
for forty years. French 3 per cent. and
3 1/2 per cent. rentes are steady and
strong, but no national bond compares
in strength and absorptive capacity with
that of this country. The Panama loan,
for example, was many times over-
subscribed at 104, which makes the re-
turn on the investment lower than that
of any other great national bonds. Of
the bonds outstanding \$400,000,000 are held
by individuals for investment, and, there-
fore, it is not a just criticism to say
that the use of the bonds as a basis
for bank circulation entirely explains
their high price. The fact is, that the
absolute security of the investment and
the privilege of issuing money against
it makes our bonds attractive at the
lowest price in the world.

Lenox society women are going to take
up ballooning this autumn. Looking at
it in another way, ballooning is going to
take up society women. In any case, the
prospect is excellent for a really high
society in America at last.

Nick Longworth and wife were thrown
from their automobile on Monday. Nick
Romanoff and wife are likely to be thrown
from their throne most any day. Doubt-
less Mr. Longworth is the happiest of
Nicks.

The United States Supreme Court has
ruled that hereafter dried lizards are to be
taxed as drugs. Marconi your incoming
friends to go over their baggage to-night
and throw away their dried lizards.

"At this juncture, William J. Bryan
rose, his appearance being heartily
cheered." Associated Press dispatch.
The plain inference is that Mr. Bryan's
appearance has improved on his tour.

As to solidity, it is no doubt true
that the Czar regards the Douma in
much the same way that Hamlet, the
well known tragedian, regarded his per-
sonal flesh.

They have started squabbling over the
dollars of Russell Sage. As it were, a
Sage-Brush in New York.

No one has yet perceived any notice-
able melling look issuing from the direc-
tion of the Douma.

Muck-rakes are out at V. P. I.

CANTORIA.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the
Signature of
J. C. F. F. F.

Rhymes for To-Day

Anicage.
I WAS a man in the Ice-Age
And you were my true helpmate,
And, heavens, but that was a Nice-
Age.
And all of our days were sweet,
Rude was our food, but our bread,
Rough was our food, mayhap,
But never we heard that sloxin:
"Yer want any Ice?—Gid apl!"

[So ran my dream—and 'twas funny:
"The Ice Age was the slop,
And the man stood by for his money,
Smiling a murderous whoop.]

We ran—and I would outpace you:
We strayed far, far on the flow
We watched from the foot of the glacier
The stately icebergs go.
We won to the frozen crater
O'er many a stiff white bay—
All earth our refrigerator,
And never a cent to pay.

[Look back! and that is a funny:
Old days in the Big White Cap
When nobody knew that war-cry:
"The prices of Ice is up!"

All Ice was the Age we'd chosen—
It knew no Ice-trust's code,
We ate when we were of frozen
Mertrines and Neeserode.
And free as the sunbeams flying
We ate the Ice, and we ate the food,
And nobody babe lay dying
For want of a half a pound.

[Such was my dream—it was funny!
I woke with a start at my name:
"Say, Harry, you're not any more?
The Ice man's bill has come!"

H. S. H.

Merely Joking.

Marksmanship Necessary. "I swear
to you," cried Cholly, "unless you marry me
I shall put a bullet through my brain!"
"Indeed!" exclaimed the heartless girl.
"What an expert marksman you must be!"
—Philadelphia Press.

Hard. "Say," remarked the first boy,
on his way to school, "I just heard de
minister tellin' anudin' man dat my pop
titled to pensions and are drawing them
for services rendered on account of that
war. A large number of pensioners are
still on the roll on account of the War of
1812, and thousands of Mexican War
veterans and their families are dependents
upon the bounty of the government."

Truth Was Stranger. "So that half-
paining detective story of yours didn't
go?" "No, the insurance scandals and
the book came out at the same time. The
fiction was too tame."—Detroit Free
Press.

Not the Same. "I don't see why he
should speak so bitterly of that clau-
voyant. She told him he was born to be
a leader of men, didn't she?" "Oh,
my! no; she said 'a leader of society.'"
—Philadelphia Press.

The New Golf.—Rural Ann: "Gracious!
my! does some one tell that pretty
girl over there that her hair is mussed
up and needs combing?" City Nice: "Eh!
aunt, that is the fashionable 'automobile
tousle.'"
—Chicago News.

Getting Tired of Fame.—The citizens of
the Arctic Zone were observed chopping
down their celebrated trees. "It will make
pretty fair," they explained, "and be-
sides, it is causing us too much noto-
riety." It was true that their suburbs
were getting all cluttered up with ex-
peditions.—Philadelphia Ledger.

So Sad Is Wit.

Seriously speaking, a funny story is no
laughing matter. Humor is one of the
world's great institutions, a thing to be
approached with reverence akin to awe,
and as something cold as the Polar Impe-
rable as the Pyramids and often a great
deal more ancient. If we abuse ourselves
before ancient and holy things, can we
afford to laugh at the capers of the con-
vict chimpanzee, who, in point of an-
cestry, is nearer to the human race than
Joseph Reynolds of our baronial halls?
Funny stories, furthermore, are usually
based on something which is not funny
at all. Their points, in fact, often de-
pend solely upon an unappreciated view
of some great human misfortune. What
is more pathetic to a sane mind than a
funeral, or a barrell, or a divorce, or a
mother-in-law-yes, shades of Ramezes,
how useful they have become in vaude-
ville!

I don't think that there are any really
side-splitting stories in the world. Some-
times, merely a trifling less than others,
that is all. How admirable is the calm
philosophy of the man who refused to
ride with his mother-in-law at his wife's
funeral, "because," as he explained, "it
would spoil the day's pleasure or pain."
And, to be sure, the person so careless as
to regard this as mere buffoonery.

And so the endless procession of anec-
dotes flies by, none of them, as I have
said, really funny—but some a little less
than the others. In the jocund days
of heretofore, when the world was young
and the heart was gentle, knights and
the sense of humor was less particular than
nowadays, every king had a jester hired
by the week, and the clown was furnished
with a certain appliance which made all
his jokes immediately appreciated. What,
principle? Nothing more than a bladder,
or, at least, a bladder. When the jester came to the
point of the joke he popped the bladder
smartly on the floor. That was a signal.
"All laugh!" So the uproar was deafen-
ing. Those were golden days to live
in—Wallace Irwin, in Success.

Butter by the Carload.

The movement of butter to market is
at its height. It is estimated by railroad
men who are in close touch with the
situation that an average of 1,000,000
pounds of the product is passing through
St. Paul this month. The total is 2,500,000
pounds of butter, so that the weekly
movement at present through St. Paul
aggregates sixty cars at least.

The farmers of the West are coming
to believe in the benefit of diversifica-
tion, especially the dairy part of it. This
is especially true in well-settled
communities, where farmers realize that
hand which has apparently passed its
grain-raising stage can be used to de-
cided advantage for dairy purposes.
An illustration of this is given by the
fact that considerably more butter has
been shipped from Northern Minne-
sota than ever before. This does not in-
clude the vast quantities of butter which
are consumed in the logging camps, but
it does include the butter which is pro-
duced the richest grades in the world.—
St. Paul Pioneer Press.

His Unsuccessful Effort.

"Do you know the only Irishman who
ever committed suicide?" asked W. P.
Pollard. "You know it is said that
Irishmen never commit suicide, and when
the argument was advanced in a crowd of
that nationality he was so unstrung that
he decided to show his opponents that
Irishmen were not so invulnerable a race
as he accordingly disappeared, and the
man who employed him started a
search. When he got to the barn he looked
up toward the rafters and saw his man
hanging with a rope around his waist."

"What are you up to, Pat?" he asked.
"Oh, hangin' myself, begob!" the
Irishman replied.

"Why don't you put it around your
neck?"

"Oh, no. Oid, but O couldn't breathe!"
was the unamusing reply of the man from
the Emerald Isle.—Louisville Courier-
Journal.

Monarch
ON A
SHIRT
means a good deal
It stands for good materials, good style,
good workmanship and good fit.
WHITE ON COLOR-FAST FABRICS
\$1.00 and \$1.25
CLUBBET, PEABODY & CO.
Largest Makers of Collars and Cuffs in the World

BUILD BOULEVARD TO THE EXPOSITION

Will Be One of Handsomest
Thoroughfares in United
States.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)
NORFOLK, Va., July 24.—In order
that the much desired boulevard may be
built from Norfolk to the Exposition
Grounds, a public subscription to a fund
to meet the cost of it has been started.
Messrs. A. Wrenn and Sons, carriage
manufacturers, have led it with a sub-
scription of \$600. All citizens of the
vicinity who are interested in the bou-
levard are invited to subscribe to it.
It is estimated that the boulevard will
cost between \$50,000 and \$75,000. Norfolk
county will contribute \$15,000. That, it
is estimated, will about pay for the con-
struction of the bridge across Tanner's
Creek. The remainder of the money will
have to be raised through public sub-
scriptions.

Mr. H. B. Goodridge, chairman of the
Boulevard Commission, who will receive
all subscriptions to the fund, says that
it is now a question of whether or not
the people want the boulevard bad enough
to contribute to it.
To construct the boulevard, according to
designs, would make it one of the hand-
somest thoroughfares in the United
States. A row of oaks would be planted
down the center of it, and on the border
of either side of it other trees would be
planted. It would be macadamized or
paved with some other durable substance.
Its width would be probably 150 feet.

SOME PERSONAL MENTION

Happenings Among the People in
and Around Keysville.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)
KEYSVILLE, Va., July 24.—Mr. R. I.
Gaulding, one of our oldest citizens, and
once sheriff of Charlotte county, is ill
at the home of his daughter, Mrs. S. R.
Tuggle.

Mrs. H. D. Peters, who has been sick
for some time, is now convalescent.
Miss Thelma Watts, of Richmond, is
visiting at "Morton Hall."

Mr. Plave, of Richmond, is
visiting in connection with his father,
Mr. G. R. Glenn.

Mr. Bosher, of Richmond, was at "Mer-
ry Oaks" on a visit, also Miss Frazier,
of Richmond.
Dr. Thompson Morton left on Monday
for Stoneham, where he has accepted a
temporary position with the Stoneham Coal
and Coke Company.

The Keysville Tonic Springs is fast
filling up with visitors, who are enthu-
siastic in their praises of the water.
Among the recent arrivals from Richmond, are
Mr. W. S. Brown and family, and Mr. L.
S. Young and family.

AT FARMVILLE.

Eggleston Addressed a Large and
Cultured Audience.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)
FARMVILLE, Va., July 24.—Hon. Joseph
D. Eggleston, Jr., State Superintendent
of Public Instruction, addressed a
large and cultured audience of teachers
and townspeople last night at the Normal
School at this place. He was introduced
by Dr. J. L. Jarmann. Mr. Eggleston is
on a tour visiting all the summer normals
in the State. Farmville was the fourth
he had reached. He expressed great sat-
isfaction at the success attained by them
all, and especially the ones at Fredericks-
burg and Farmville. Mr. Eggleston's
speech last night was an earnest plea
to the teachers to strive to place their
schools on the list of distinguished professions.
He gave the teachers much encourage-
ment, and received their most enthusiastic
applause.

FELL FROM HIS TRAIN.

Sustained Injuries That Proved
Fatal.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)
CLINTON FORGE, Va., July 24.—B. B.
Howard, aged thirty-five years, a brake-
man on the Chesapeake and Ohio Rail-
way, fell from his train at Fordwick, on
the mountain division, just before day
this morning. One arm was cut off at the
shoulder, in addition to internal injuries.
He was brought here on one of the morn-
ing trains, and died on the station plat-
form before he could be put in the hos-
pital ambulance. His wife was at the
deport to meet him, and the scene was
most heartrending when the woman gave
way to her grief. Besides his wife,
Howard is survived by four children.

Field-Day Celebration.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)
CHATHAM, Va., July 24.—The Anti-
Slavery League field day celebration here
on Sunday with services in the Methodist,
Presbyterian, Baptist, and Christian
Churches was very gratifying to the
State League officials who conducted the
services.

At the Methodist and Christian
Churches in the morning the services
were well attended. Owing to rain the
services at night were slightly attended,
and the Presbyterians and Baptists
Churches united with the latter.

Temperance rallies will be held in Pitts-
burg county in August as follows:
At Elba, on the 27th; Whitman, on the
28th; Bathurst, on the 29th; closing with
the county convention at Design, on the
30th.

At the Methodist and Christian
Churches in the morning the services
were well attended. Owing to rain the
services at night were slightly attended,
and the Presbyterians and Baptists
Churches united with the latter.

At the Methodist and Christian
Churches in the morning the services
were well attended. Owing to rain the
services at night were slightly attended,
and the Presbyterians and Baptists
Churches united with the latter.

At the Methodist and Christian
Churches in the morning the services
were well attended. Owing to rain the
services at night were slightly attended,
and the Presbyterians and Baptists
Churches united with the latter.

At the Methodist and Christian
Churches in the morning the services
were well attended. Owing to rain the
services at night were slightly attended,
and the Presbyterians and Baptists
Churches united with the latter.

At the Methodist and Christian
Churches in the morning the services
were well attended. Owing to rain the
services at night were slightly attended,
and the Presbyterians and Baptists
Churches united with the latter.

At the Methodist and Christian
Churches in the morning the services
were well attended. Owing to rain the
services at night were slightly attended,
and the Presbyterians and Baptists
Churches united with the latter.

At the Methodist and Christian
Churches in the morning the services
were well attended. Owing to rain the
services at night were slightly attended,
and the Presbyterians and Baptists
Churches united with the latter.

At the Methodist and Christian
Church